GUNBOAT MCCLELLAN

BY NORMAN WIERD,

It Is Recorded that He Received His Education at a

NATIONAL FREE SCHOOL:



THEN HE WAS TEMPTED IN A DREAM: THEN HIS DREAM WAS REALIZED, AND HE BECAME AN



ORGANIZER!

TO A GREAT ARMY NEAR THE CAPITOL;

YE POLICEMAN

DIRECTED HIM TO "MOVE OVI"

NOT SO EASY, LITTLE MAC. "Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy," - v.e. NoClelian's Letter,

Fo, not so easy, Little Mac, Fo. I was there to see; You may have bad an easy time, But it was hard on me.

I shall remember, Little Mac, E'en to my dying day, How in Virginia's miry swamp

Week after week we lay.

Four stars shone brightly, Little Mac, Four gloves were white as snow But the poor soldiers, in the mire Were floundering to and fro. The Rebs laughed at us, Little Mac.

Who could their mirth condomn? We tolled like muskrats in the mud, The negroes toiled for them.

Twas kindness in you, Little Mac, To set no negro free, Twas kindness to your Southern friends; But rather hard on me.

Twas maily in you, Little Mac, To leave our foss their staves, They doubtless needed them to dig Their trenches and their grayes.

But 'twas not easy, Litt'e Mac, For us, worn out with toil, To meet such formen as we met Upon the sacred soil.

They fought us florcely, Little Mac-Our ours were rusty with neg ect Our spaces alone were bright. And you remember, Little Mac,

That famous "change of base;"
To us that fought that seven-days' fight,
It was no pleasant race.

You say 'twas easy, L'ttle Mac, But I remember we'l, Twis hard to see friends fall so fast, And leave them where they fell.

And all who fought there, Little Mac, Will tell, and tell you trae, That it's no easy thing to save Freedom and slavery too

No, not so easy, Little Mac, For I was there to see; And when you try that work again,

Having Failed to Accomplish Anything He is Bauishel, and Devotes His Idle Hours to Mixing Discordant Elements.



THE RESULT! THE NOMINATION OF THE PEACE PARTY. CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Peace Men Won't Fight. Oh, No! Peace Men Oppose Taxes on Whisky Because They would thus Indirectly Support the War.

"ARE YOU FOR PEACE, LITTLE MAC "

"Are you for peace?" Vallandigbam said,
"Are you for peace, Little Mas?"
And he gave a slight toss of his head,
And patted him well on the back.

"It's a very strong point," Vallandigham said,
"It's a very strong point, Little Mac!
My platform of peace is much better than lead,
To bring our friend Jefferson back.

I have traveled the South all through, and I found that your fame had not traveled For they were all in favor of you.

"I have traveled the South, as you very well know.

"I'm for peace, Little Mac!" Vallandigham said,
"I'm for stopping the war to-day!

If you get on my platform with soldier-like
tread,
We can easily manage the pay.

"Planks that are planks!" Vallandigham said,
"Are planks that only mean peace!
And a flown and a shake of your soldier-like

Will make all hostilities cease. "Will you call to the crew under Butler the Bloss?
Will you call to the crew, Little Mac?
Will you call to the minions that darken the East,
And send them to Yankee-land back?

Will you say to the hordes of old Lincoln, the Jest say to the hordes, little Mic—
Theo must stop all the war—for his not the thing
To win our friend Jestieron back!"

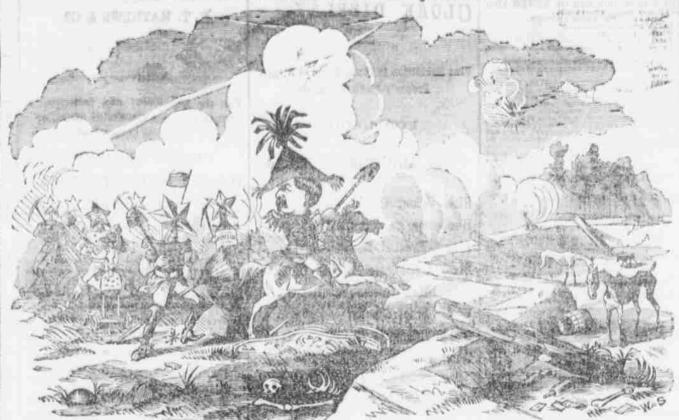
Then Little Mee leaned quite aback in his chair, With his foot on the table sat he, And he answers:—"I re-k in that you can prepare Just such a nice platform for me!

"I'm a soldier, you know! I'm a soldier so brave, And can fix it just ready to suit; You go for the platform—'twill do for a show, And I'll put a spur in my-boot!"

So Vallandigham Maximus brought out his tools, For a builder of platforms was he, And he chalked out a thing with his pencil and

That Jefferson gloried to see. But little Mac thought it was bardly the thing For a soldier so brave as he, and he put on the spurs, and gave it a fling For the people who fell at his knee.

And the platform is there with its tottering planks, And the soldier is there to day:— May they both reach the soft moss-covere I banks Where the river is salt for aye! YE FAMOUS CHARGE UPON YE QUAKER GUNS!!



The Backtone of the Rebellion Appears About to be Broken by the Crushing Blow of a Spade.

Bold McCiclian heard the story :-

When we're ready we're not slow, men;

HOW MCCLELLAN TOOK MANASSAS. BY OLD WATCLEON

Heard ye how the bold McClellan-

He, the wother with the bell ou; He, the chief of all the asses— Heard ye how he took Manasas?

When the Anaconda plucky Flopped his tail in old Kentucky When up stream the gusboats paddled, And the thieving Floyd skedaddled, Then, chief of all the asses, Heard the word—Go, take Manassas.

Porty brigades wait around him, Forty brighted was ground him,
Forty blatant trompets sound him,
As the pink of all the heroes
Since the time of fiddling Noroes:
"Now's the time," cry out the muses,
"Show your pluck and take Manassas."

LET EVERY man to-morrow not only vote himself, but also see that his loyal neighbor votes.

BE CAREFUL when you vote, to see that your ticket is rightly printed. Frands are anticipated.

LET EVERY MAN set to-morrow as though the fate of the election depended upon his vote. THE WAY by which Americans can punish

England, insult France, and gain a victory

over traiters, North and South, is by electing ABBAHAM LINCOLN President. VOTE EARLY !- Every vote cast before noon counts two, as the wavering part of our population vote for whichever ticket may lead

in the morning. SHALL THOSE NEGROES who have offered their lives in favor of our Government be rewarded for their devotion by a return to slavery? Not while LINCOLN is President.

AUGUST BELMONT is agent for the holders of the Confederate Ioan abroad. BELMONT is the head and soul of the Democratic party, and is the sponsor of McCLELLAN. Will you vote for the Confederate candidate for Presi-

A WAHNING,-Avoid all bets on the apcroaching election. The law allows no one to vote who has an interest in such gambling. A Copperhead may inform on you, and a valuable vote be lost.

dent?

THE WAR has developed a spirit of patriotism in the Northern heart which buy latest previously. Let not the fires on the country's altar grow dim under the influence of the blight of Copperheadism.

IF MR. LINCOLN Is elected we will have war for one year, and then permanent percen If McCLELNAN is elected we will have either separation or a peace "respectfully" asked of armed traitors.

ALL TRAITORS in the North support McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, although all who support them are not traitors. What loyal man would fight a political buttle side by side with the sympathicers in the Robel-

THE HOPES of the Democracy lay in carry ing the States of Pennsylvania and New York. If the Keystone State only does her duty, the Empire State will take care of herself, and the Demperatic party be securely stranded on the beach of Salt River.

SUPPOSE THAT ALL OFFICES of compromise should be rejected by the South, would MCCLELLAN SBY :-

"Wayward slaters, depart in peace!" We do not know what he would do in such contingency. He demands our votes unpledged as to his course in such a vital emurgency.

GENERAL JOHN A. DIX, a true War Democrat, says:-"If a man attempts to tear down the Ameri-

can flag, shot him upon the spot." General McClentan, the candidate of the

Peace Democracy, says:-"To use all the arts of diplomacy to induce him to haul it up again."

IF GENERAL McCLULLAN be elected and should die, PENDLETON would be President; and GEORGE H. PENDLETON said in his place, la the House of Representatives, in January, 1861, that he was in favor of "letting the South depart in pence." Would you, who have invoced the war for three years and more, elect a man who has opposed coercion from the beginning of the conflict?

A CHANGE.-The Democracy of JACKSON and JEFFERSON meant adherence to popular rights, devotion to the Constitution, and a determination to maintain the Union at all hazarde.

The bastard Democracy of to-day may be defined as-

D evotion to Europe and slavery. E nmity towards all free institutions. M ob law in our Northern cities. O pposition to the taxes and the war.

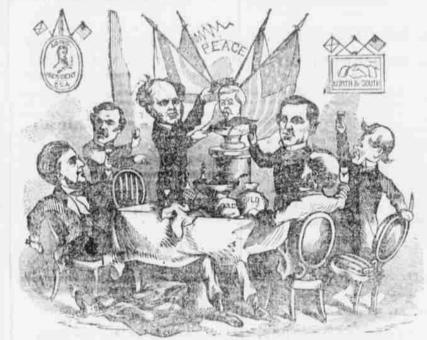
onspiracies in the Northwest. R epudiation of the National debt. A bandonment of Mexico to France. C ompromise with traitors.

Y lelding all our territories to slavery. Oh! what a fall is there, my countrymen!" Contrabands come flocking to him:
"I.o, the enemy flee-pursue him."
"No," says George, "don't start a trigger
On the word of any nigger;
Les no more of the rascals presus;
I know all about Manassas." Wait no more for springing grasses-Onward! onward! to Manussas!" Baggage trains were left behind him In his engerness to find them; Upward the balloons ascended To see which way the Rebels tended:

When at last a prowling Yankee,

No don't long, and lean, and lanky—
Looking out for new devices, Thirty rolles away his glasson Swept the horizon round Manassas. Took the wooden guns as prices, Says he, "I swoow, ere daylight passes, I'll take a peop at tamed Manassas," Out of sight, the foe, retreating, Answered back no hostile greeting: None could tell, as off he paddled, Whitherward he had skedadd ed, Then the chief of all the asses Then up to the trenches boldly Marched he —they received him coldly; Nary Reb was there to stop him; Cathering courage, in he passes; "Jerusalem! I've took Manassas." Cried, "Hurrah! I've got Manassas.

Future days will tell the wonder, liow the mighty Anaconda Lay supine along the border, With the mighty Mac to lord her— Tell on shaft and storled brasses How he took the fained Manassas.



DEMOCRACY IN SOLEMN COUNCIL.

The War Democrats under the table. Ye Copper Image is being crowned with olives for the want of laurel. Belmont's gold is on the table, Peace drapery of flags, Stars and Stripes, and Southern Cross intertwined.

Suggestive portrait on the left.
Very harmonious picture on the right.
One of Se moor? "frien s," on the extreme
tich, "takes a dhrap to the Little Ginral." Rum and treason amount to be the grand in-spirations of this AUGUST assembly.



YE CAMPAIGN

"The lieu and the lamb shall its down together." - P n licton's Sparel, Yes, after the lion has easen the lamb. From you me it - now you don't

Ye prope your money, and takes your choice!



DANCE OF THE PEACE DEMOCRACY!

Rejoicing over the Chic go nominations! About a golden calf erected by an Israelite!! Upon a pavement mufflet with the national flags!!! While the fire rages!!!!

TO MUSIC BY MEPHISTOPHELES:

THE re-election of ARBARAN LANCOLS is a reassertion of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and a piedge to drive the French from Mexico when the war is over. Let those who want the whole of America free vote for the Union ticket.

AMERICANS, HEAD what Mr. BULWONT says in the New York World of this

morning :-

"A beauen scrpent saved the people of Lined-a Copperhead can save our country."

GEORGE PRANCIS TRAIN AT THE HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN INVIN-I bell you cancelly, a nthemen, Geo. B. M. Challen is only the shadow of Sam. Barlow, Barlow is he nero tool of Angust Balmont; Belmont is the American representative of the house of Robbs-class, and they are the Confederate assense in Great British. And by a natural sequence, "Little M. c" is the Richmond condidate, and the money o carry P. oneylvania for him comes from the J. fi Dayls Government (Applause.) I firm yand encetentionsty believe that he won't get a single eliceral vote. There are now only two parties in the country. The first comprises those who cheer for Sharidan when he gains one of his magnified at victories (great cheering), and the other, those who con't.

magnific at victories (great cheering), and the other, those who don't.

Enstand have he more than she does the Devit, and she is don't everything to aid the election of McCellan, because such an event would be rainous to dur country. The Fenian Brotherhood are to be sold out to achieve this end. Why, it is the most extra-deleary think I ever raw, to book as four millions of Irish Catholies led to the sloughter by their old friends (') ahe Jews. I can now understand, so for as the Domogratic parry is concerned, that old remark of St. Paul's, "First it e Jew and then the Gentile" (Great languier.) The New York Central Railroad controls the Albany Regency. They control the Demogratic parry, who control George B. McCisilan and I for o e won't support the Equilish candidate. (Great applicase.) I would rather pitch into her and three her soundly. (Cheers.)

applause.) I would rather pitch into her and threath her soundly. (Cheers.)

When General Dix heard the other day that the St. Albans to blers had ded across the boundary line, he telegraphed to the military authorities, "Follow them out of America into Canada, and seize them scherever you can." (Three cheers for John A. Dix.) England wants to elect McCleilan, that our national troubles may be prolonged and she escape paying us, as pay she must, the millions of dollars she owes us for the devastation of one compared. Let Ireland fire the first zun lions of collars she owes us for the devastation of our commerce. Let Ireland fire the first gun against her, and we acknowledge the Irish as beligerents, and (having learned what it means) will proclaim a "sariet neutrality" between the two combatants. (Cheers.) Perhaps the world will then use in hear of Floridas, Alabames, Tal-lahassees, Georgias, and the like. (Lond applause.)

LETTER FROM THE REBEL SENATOR HENRY S. FOOTE.

He Confidently Expects the Election of McClellan-The Peace Plan of the South -The "Amphigietionic" Conneil to Be Revived.

Hon. Jac. Lyons, of Richmond, by the Rebel Sens of H. S. Foots, on the subject of a Conven-tion of the States in reference to peace. Mr. Foots sets out with assection his belief that the election of Toesday rest will result with triumph of the Mct LELLAN and PENDLETON ticket. He says :-

"I confess that I feel no little interest in the result of that contest, believing, as I do most confident g. that many of the supporters of MCCLELLAN and Pendestron are as good States leader men, and as sincere devotees to the South as are anywhere to be found. I look forward with desirings of the most lively satisfaction to the trumple which I do not doubt they will shortly achieve over the most shameless naurpers of power that the world has yet Known. Mr. Fears then goes on to argue that it McClentas is elected, a plan for peace will be proposed by two Conventions, composed separately of Northern and Southern delegates. The Southern delegation will decide, says Mr. Foorn, that "reconstructs

under the Federal Constitution is alike inexpedient, both for the North and the South." The following is, as Mr. FOOTE asserts, the peace plan of the South, which, he milimales, it Mc lear-LAN is elected, will be adopted by the Pence Demo-

Let then peace be agreed upon on the bases of Southern Independence. Let the two Republics into which the country tormerly known as the "The United States" would be then divided mutually yield up all property heretofore confiscated, and rescore a lithat this been heretofore made subject of capture in war. Let just indemnity be rendered on either part for all needless injury done private pro-perty in the vicinities of the established usages of

Let a league off-neive and defensive be agreed upon between the sovereign States of the North and those of the South, one of the provisions of which shall ouncil of old, with power to provide for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of international disputes no they may nrise. thus consenably preventing the breaking out of war, whilst another provision of the same league shall set up a new Mouroe deciring, thus securing exclusive dominion to the two allied republics over every part of this continent, excepts of ar as portions of territory thereof may be now legitimately held by European powers. Let a most liberal commorcial reaty be also agreed goon, with an extradition change mloded therein providing for the restoration of tun t ves from se v ce.

INTERCEPTED REBEL LETTERS.

Early in Bad Odor-The Rebel Cavalry "Played Out." A correspondent of the Bowon Traveler gives the following extracts from Robel letters captured at the battle of Cedar creek by Sheridan's troops. Some of these letters were written the day before the great battle, but the Rebela had no time to send them away :-

"We have been getting thrushed in the valley considerably lately; it reminds me of our old times in Mississipp. I think? stand it better than the rest, as being more used to it.

"We have placked up courage again, however, and old Jutal mands. I believe, to attack them

to-morrow at day break.

"I am only fearful of the result, for they out-

number as considerably, and are flushed with success, testice being cortified.**

A R beit chapling, reviewing the campaign in the valley up to that time, says.— *Our losses in men have been comparatively small, but we have about thirty-six caunon less than we entered the campagn with, and about forty wag ma less. We are just on the point of trying a Bank movement on the Yankees, which will either retrieve the fahen glory of the Army or the Valley or hostst out forever. God great hat he haver may not happen, but I must con-fess that I shall mount my horse this evening

with many forebodings of species.
"It were to not that for his despair, Early is about to his in a same (already score than 'shaky') against a much barger for soot the enemy and they flushed with vistory), to make a name

transchip army.
The proper of the valley are much incensed a sinst starty, and their constant answer, when a short reary, and their contests answer, when a skeld the reary, and their continue, except that did the the has been tracing cannon to the Yankees for which; It is true that the General does drink sometimes, but I have never seen him under the rethrence of figuor, and I have never seen him to the willing to say that he had ever seen him in that condition."

The following extruct from a letter of a private solder to his morber exhibits a similar feeling

soldier to his mother exhibits a similar feeling

"I judge that we move to attack the enemy in the morning at daylight. From the disparity of numbers in the two armies, and from the fact that the enemy occupy a strong and intrenched position, I think the result will be most disastrons to us. We have seen enough of the superiority of the enemy's cavairy to know that they can turn a repulse into defeat, and a defeat into a

"I have no confidence in our leaders, and since the Usher's Hill affair almost as little in our men. I cannot see the reason we should risk another offensive battle with such fearful olds. I go into this battle with the worst forebodings. God grant they may not come true. If we succeed it will be almost miraculous. For myself I shall go dute it perfectly content, willing to be ignorate of the result, and certain it will be all for the best."

—A policeman on night duty sends us the following observations:—"It seems to me that with many young men, the most approved method of winding up the night, is recling it home." —The people of Peru are so indolent that they open tea-pods with an oyster-knife. In driving horses they always have two men to each quadruped—one to hold the reins and the other to cry "whoa."

-Some Indiana booksellers bid in a lot o very chesp Bibles at a New York auction sale last week. They thought they had a great bar-gain, until, on checking off the invoice, they found the Bibles were in Chociaw language. found the Bibles were in Choctaw language.

—"Henry, my love, I wish you would drop that book and talk to me; I feel se duli." A long silence and no reply. "Oh, Henry, my foot a salence and no reply. "Oh, Henry, my foot a salence and no reply. "Oh, Henry, my foot a salence and no reply. "The language to the statement of the sta

SINDS DESCRIPTION

FROM EQUIAS ARMY.

Its bel Accounts-The Crossing of the Ten-Privace River Destruction of the Dalton Railread Rebel Opinions of Sherman's

Strength, &c. &c. A friend who left Junksomville, Ala . on 27th alt., gives as some is feresting intermedien of Hoop's army, and of recent one attent in North Georgia, Hosp's army last encamped at Jacksonville, Ala, for ten days. Where there the men were under most muraba casapane, not a dispredation was com-

milled. The ritigens approximed this good conduct, and mened there homes to the men, showing them cory kindless and hospitality in their power.

On the Ed als, the arms backe camp at Jacksontile, and took up its line of march, live the following
Toosday, the Edth, it had stemple of its crowing of
the Tempessee River. Whom the army left Jacksonvile it was in sple alid condepon.

The man were in the spirits and well equipped, the weren those map's and well provided, and everything in pricettrian. There was no fear of our men took getting a plenty to eat, afterwood some eight thousant time better having how accord before the atmy was put into modern. There were some minder became at a calculation of shore and civiling, but these have been supplied and the next lack been sent to their community.

cared, and not a strangeror or skutter remains blad. Men showed, melend, no coint to lag, but neries off with great afactly and spirit. The only hing that tended to dumpen their enthusiarm was no incl that many of them but not been paid a cent or fitten mentile. Yet three was no nominate nor congle marmin or whiteper. Let the Government take steps to pay off these soun, as a thoob, says our telestment, will have as fine an array as ever marched to the tap of the draw.

Herewe hard that these brave follows, who have borns the burden of a sorser batter, should be kept out of the little rhat is due them, and we hope our authornies will see that the perfect is at once cor-The milroud from Dalton was most effectually de-

stroyed by Hoon, and the track was torn up for a distance of thirty-eight miles; in me, the whole way from Dulton up to within three hundred yards of Respon, the destruction was complete. Hairs were torn up and bent, this burned, the exes, vations filled up, and the tunnel blown into a mass

or ruins—the brick arcting falling like the wall of a house. It is said that the damage to the road cannot be repaired in less than two months. In destroying the rairond our man followed up their work to within a few hundred yards of Ressea. The enemy had mounted goos, but none of them esummanded the rathroad. Our men were all easer to attack and carry Resaca,

but Hoon said that there was nothing there, and that its capture would not be worth the sacrifice of life it would cost. Sectoral beautomorant had his head-quarters at Jacksonville, but lost soon after the army took up its line of march, to Join them in the field.

His presence had impured the puople with the greatest confidence and hope.

About the time of the army's crossing the Tennessee, Where are sevalry fell upon the one my at King's, about twenty-two miles northwest of Jackconville, and about midway between Gadsden and Centre, and drove from for five miles, killing and wounding a good many, and capturing a number of

SHIEMAN is reported our informant says, not to have more than thirty-dive thou and men. itisarmy is said to be demoralized, and his trains in a most wretched condition. It was thought in Georgia and Alabamathat Surn-man would be toroud to evacuate Atlanta. The spirit

of the people in Georgia and Alabama is add to be as good and hopeful as at any time since the war commenced. Everything wears a cheeful aspect, and it is believed that the enemy will soon he driven out of Georgia. The greatest reaction has taken place in the popular mind times the tail of Atlanta, and the people of Georgia have no longer fears of being overrun and subjurnled by the Yankees. All along the route from Alabama to Richmond our friend says that there was the most buoyant and hope al feeling exhibited by the coople. Not a creaker showed himself.—Examiner, 3d met.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH. The "Albemarle" a Total Wreck-The

The capture of Pymouth, North Carolina, by the enemy, is explained by later accounts. A mek of sufficient watchtulness on the part of our troops seems to have been the prime cause of the loss of the It seems that on Thursday night a party of eigh-

teen men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarie Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On the way they found a small boat containing six of our men in the river, stationed there as a picket guard, but all of them being asless they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth they found the Aibemarie at the wharf, and running the torpedo

ages from which she soon sunk. Infantry were sta-

tioned on the where who erred on the assaulting party, and after the Albemeric sunk, captured the whole of them, but no one was killed, and only one man wormed. there was no force of the energy near Flymouth with the exception of the five or six gun-boars in the sound, but the loss of the Albemarie opened up the Roundie to them, and hence the fall or the town. Captain Rosents, it is stated, commanded the Albemarie. It is understood that there were no lives

lest or the Albertonic, and that there were very few aboard at the time of the explosion of the torpedo. EXPERIENCE OF AN OFFICER IN DIXIE

What the Negroes Think About Fighting for the Rebeis.
"Lieutenant Henry L. Estabrook, of Dorcheser, belonging to the 26 h Massachusetts regiment, who was captured by the enemy during Sheridan's first battle with Early in the Shenand sah valley, at Berryville, on the 19th of September, but who has been fortunate enough to escape from exptivity, has communicated to as a very interesting account of his experiences while in the enemy's

country.

country.

"Arter his capture he was marched, together with thirteen oneer captured Un on officers and about two hundred and fary seiders, to Staunton, from thence taken to Waynesbore by cars, then marched over the Blue Ridge to Meachain River Station, and from the point conveyed by cars, then marched over the Blue Ridge to Meachain River Station, and from the point conveyed by cars, to Richmond, a distance also, ether of one hundred and twenty miles, sixty or which was performed on foot. Great have hips were creatly imposed upon them during this journey. Only six hard crackers and and a load of soft bread was allowed to each man for the woole time, and the marching bore severely upon all, while some suffered terribly from sore feet and from the wounds which they had toosived in battle, and which remained undressed. mained undersed, "Sieme of the men would drop in the road from

sheer exhanction, when the Results struck them sheer exhauston, when the Resets atrack them with their musicus and compaind them to rise, but only to stage; one a short distance and fail again, faint from pain, bittone, and loss of good. Early's army, as it retreated from Sheridan after the battle, was a more rabble, all organization was lost, and there was no unity except in seeking safety in the same direction. The Rebet who took lacutemant Estatorook justoner robbet him of his watch on the cast.

of he watch on the spate.

"Lieutenant Estatrook informs us that the country through which he passed is very scantily supplied with the necessaries of life, and the people look forward with great apprehension to the sopplied with the meansaries of life, and the people look forward with great apprehension to the coming winter, not knowing how they are to avoid much suffering. The drought was very severe, and the meat has all been swept off for the use of the Robol army. Planters go many miles and offer any price to obtain meat for their families, but cannot get any. The people are disheariened and thoroughly fixed of the war. Every man and bey that can carry a musket has been conscripted. The negroes everywhere befriended him: although the fact that he was an escaped Yankee prisoner was probably known to two hundred colored people, including the families of the mea who helped him. The slaves, of whom there are many in that section of country, conversed freely with him in regard to their being armed and put in the Robel army, and declared that if they were they would shoot their officers and go over to the Federals in a body. They said they knew who their friends were, and they would not fight for the men who had enslaved them and robbed them of the rewards of their latter. They assured him to at there was a complete understanding among the slaves throughout the South on this subject, and that none of them would fight for their masters. They would be glad of an opportunity to get arms and get together, and then they would turn against the Robels."—Boston Journal, Nov. 3.

—An actor, now a member of a Pennsylvania regiment near Richmond, has written to his friends, telling them that his officers promise to let him have the lease of the Richmond Theatre as soon as the Federal army takes that city. Patriotism may be in the heart, but certainly speculation is in the eye of this gallant soldier.